The People's Korea

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Korean Leaders Exchange New Year Messages with Foreign Leaders

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)—Seeing in the New Year, 1966, the Party and Government leaders of Korea exchanged messages of New Year's greetings with the Party and Government leaders of the socialist countries and many other distinguished leaders of Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Messages Exchanged With Soviet Leaders

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, sent a joint telegram of greetings to L. I. Brezhnev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N.V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The telegram expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the peoples of the two countries will be strengthened and developed in the New Year in the struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism and wished the fraternal Soviet people new success in the struggle for the building of communism.

The telegram from First Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, President N.V. Podgorny and Chairman A.N. Kosygin to Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun expressed the firm belief that the bond of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be consolidated and developed in the New Year in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, the international communist movement and all the revolutionary forces in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The telegram wished the Korean people new, great success in socialist construction.

Greetings Exchanged With Chinese Leaders

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, exchanged messages of New Year's greetings with Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly also exchanged messages of New Year's greetings with Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the CPR, and Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR.

Greetings Exchanged with Leaders of Other Socialist Countries

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, also exchanged messages of New Year's greetings with Party and Government leaders of Vietnam, Albania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany and Cuba.

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Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun also exchanged messages of New Year's greetings with:

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia; President Modibo Keita of Mali; President Gamal Abdul Nasser of the United Arab Republic; President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea; President Alphonse Massamba Debat of the Congo (Brazzaville); President Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania; President Abdull Sallal of Yemen; Premier Albert Margai of Sierra Leone; President F. Balbaye of Chad; President N. Grunitzky of Togoland; and President A.S. Muhammad Arif of Iraq.

Greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)—Ushering in the New Year Premier Kim Il Sung sent a message of New Year's greetings to Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

DPRK Foreign Ministry Stat't Flays U.S. Aggression Against Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Dec. 31 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Dec. 31 issued a statement in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating more openly aggressive acts and provocative machinations against the Cambodian people.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists are of late becoming all the more undisguised in their aggression and provocative machinations against the Cambodian peoples.

On Dec. 21 the U.S. State Department declared that the U.S. forces in South Vietnam had been "authorized" to attack the Cambodian territory at any time.

Before and after this, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet troops of Thailand and South Vietnam, their lackeys, strafed and bombed peaceful residential areas by invading the Cambodian air scores of times.

These are aggressive acts vividly illustrating the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists and a grave violation of the national independence and sovereignty of the Cambodian people.

In this connection, the Royal Government of Cambodia issued statements on Dec. 25 and 26, 1965, protesting against and denouncing the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists.

Resolutely condemning the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists against Cambodia, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people fully support the just and determined stand of the Royal Government of Cambodia manifested in its statements and express militant solidarity with the courageous Cambodian people in their struggle.

The U.S. imperialists, together with Thai and South Vietnamese puppet clique, have ceaselessly committed from long ago all sorts of subversive acts against the national independence and self-dependent development of the Cambodian people and provocative machinations against the Cambodian border areas.

Recently in particular, the U.S. imperialists are openly intruding into the Cambodian territory and perpetrating naked aggressive acts against the Cambodian people, putting up such preposterous pretexts as indistinction of the Cambodia-South Vietnam borderline and "lawful defence."

The U.S. imperialists are running recklessly to expand the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people to the whole of Indo-China.

Such aggression and war action of the U.S. imperialists are a grave provocation against the peoples of Indo-China and all the Asian peoples and a criminal act menacing peace and security in Asia.

The DPRK Government and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop at once all the aggressive acts against Cambodia and get out of Indo-China immediately.

Today the Royal Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian people are filled with the firm determination to deal a counter-blow to any attack of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in order to defend their national independence and the whole territory.

The struggle of the Cambodian people is a just struggle and it is invincible.

The Korean people will continue to actively support and encourage the struggle of the Cambodian people for defending the freedom, independence and sovereignty of their fatherland and advance with them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

If the U.S. imperialists, ignoring the strong opposition and protest of the Cambodian people and the peace-loving people the world over, continue their reckless aggressive acts against Cambodia, they will not be able to escape a shameful fiasco.

The Korean people are convinced that the Cambodian people who are enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people and fighting perseveringly to defend the dignity of the nation and the whole territory, will win a brilliant victory, smashing all the aggressive and provocative acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets A-A & L.A. Peoples' Solidarity Conf.

PYONGYANG, Jan. 2 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greetings to the First Asian, African and Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Conference, which reads in part:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the conference, being held at a historic moment when the flames of the anti-American and anti-imperialist struggle are flaring up in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and through the conference to all the peoples of the three continents.

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have the common history—they were all subjected to national oppression and exploitation enslaved by foreign imperialists and colonialists.

The anti-imperialist national liberation struggles waged by the peoples in these areas for a long time dealt a decisive blow to the colonialist system of imperialism. Already a large number of countries have won their national independence and embarked on the path of independent development and the peoples who are still in colonial slavery are putting up a more vigorous struggle to cast off the last chain of cursed colonialism.

The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism are wantonly perpetrating armed intervention against the peoples' struggle spreading over Asia, Africa and Latin America.

But no desperate machinations on the part of the imperialists can ever save colonialism faced with final disintegration from doom and the peoples of the three continents will certainly win victory in their struggle.

The Korean people will, as in the past, continue to unite solidly with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle and actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Firmly convinced that the conference will contribute to inspiring, stimulating and to rendering positive support and encouragement to the struggle of all the peoples of the three continents for the further strengthening of the solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples under the banner of anti-U.S. and anti-imperialist struggle and for freedom, national independence and social progress, I heartily wish the conference more brilliant successes in its work.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman's Stat't Declares Invalid "U.N. Resolution" on "Korean Issue"

PYONGYANG, Dec. 23 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on Dec. 23 in connection with the adoption of one more illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" by the 20th U.N. General Assembly Session on Dec. 22.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The 20th U.N. General Assembly again adopted on Dec. 22 an illegal "resolution" on the "Korean question" under the coercion of U.S. imperialism. This one, too, like all the past illegal "resolutions" on the "Korean question," is a fraudulent, aggressive document for justifying the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggression, and, as such runs diametrically counter to the interests and will of the Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea resolutely rejects and declares null and void the illegal "resolution" the U.N. General Assembly arbitrarily adopted on the so-called "Korean question" under the pressure of the U.S. Government.

Extremely dismayed by the crisis of the shaky colonial rule in South Korea, U.S. imperialism instigated its satellite countries that had taken part in the war of aggression upon Korea, to submit the so-called "12-nation draft resolution" and rammed it through, despite the opposition of many nations, in an effort to have the previous illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question "reaffirmed" by the current U.N. Genesal Assembly.

This shows that the U.S. Government is continuously using the U.N. as a tool in the pursuance of its aggressive policy toward Korea.

It is a widely known fact that South Korea is a U.S. colony, and the South Korean puppet "regime" is nothing but the colonial ruling machine of U.S. imperialism framed up at the point of the bayonet, and that the U.N. is used as a tool for U.S. aggression in Korea.

Declaring that, through the so-called "12-nation resolution" which was unilaterally discussed and adopted, the current U.N. General Assembly reaffirms all the previous "resolutions" on the "Korean question," U.S. imperialism once again revealed its nefarious design to realize its aggressive ambition which it could not achieve through the Korean War.

This is a futile attempt.

That all the previous "resolutions" which the United States made the U.N. "reaffirm" in the so-called "resolution" are documents of fraudulence and fabrication was irrefutably laid bare by the fact that the Syngman Rhee puppet regime so much embellished by U.S. imperialism and its jackals was denounced as a sworn enemy of the Korean people and overthrown by the mass uprising of the South Korean people and is explicitly shown by the hard fact that today the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is resolutely condemned and repudiated by the people.

This is also evidenced by the present situation in South Korea which has been turned into a suffocating colonial prison by the ruthless suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique.

In the "resolution" the U.S. imperialists again repeated their trite platitudes, talking about the "objectives of the United Nations," "security" and extending "good offices to seeking a peaceful settlement" in Korea. But this is also a shameless lie.

For the past 20 years the U.S. imperialists have been occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard and doggedly hampering the self-dependent peaceful unification of Korea, crudely interfering in the internal affairs of the Korean people. In the 3-year aggressive war, they, under the U.N. flag, imposed enormous sacrifices and misfortunes upon the Korean people, and after sustaining a crushing defeat in the war, they signed the Korean Armistice Agreement in the name of the U.N. Today they are still stepping up, increasing armaments, new war provocation manoeuvres in South Korea.

It is ridiculous enough that this notwithstanding, the United States is brazenly talking about "security" and a "peaceful settlement" in Korea.

When the U.S. delegate was trying at the U.N. General Assembly to justify the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea in the name of the U.N., the Commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in South Korea openly declared in the name of the "U.N. Commander" that South Korea "being the only citadel of the free world on the Asian continent north of Vietnam, it is important for the security of the United States to keep a huge local army" and to place South Korea under the continued occupation of the "U.N. forces"—U.S. troops. This exposed the fact that the U.S. imperialists are not only using the United Nations as a tool in pursuance of their aggressive policy but also using South Korea as a bridgehead for aggression on Asia under the signboard of the U.N.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are dragging into South Korea the Japanese militarists they revived, to cope with the crisis of their colonial rule over South Korea and are trying to perpetrate aggression on the Asian continent, using Japanese imperialism as a "shock brigade."

It is none other than U.S. imperialism which is obstructing the unification of Korea and endangering peace and security in Korea and Asia.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea in the name of the "U.N. forces" must be withdrawn from South Korea at once and all the illegal U.N. resolutions on the "Korean question" concocted by U.S. imperialism must be cancelled. At the same time, "the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a tool of aggression of U.S. imperialism, must be dissolved immediately.

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

The U.N. must no longer be used for the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea and wash its hands of the Korean issue.

The Korean people will, by the united force, surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops and reinvading Japanese militarists out of South Korea and achieve the self-dependent unification of the country.

Rodong Shinmoon Editorial:

1966—A Year for Fresh Victory

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)—The New Year's day issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Worker's Party Central Committee, carries an editorial entitled: "1966 beckons to a fresh victory."

Looking back on the shining successes made on all fronts of socialist construction last year, the editorial writes:

According to preliminary data, the total industrial output value registered a growth of 14 per cent last year over the foregoing year, and in agricultural domain a bumper harvest was reaped despite unfavourable weather conditions.

In pace with the rapid development of the national economy, national income also rose and the material and cultural standards of the people improved all the more.

In the prospering and developing fatherland the wisdom and talents of the people are given full play in various fields, and the whole country is permeated with a creative spirit and revolutionary optimism.

Our Party and our people ensured the continued, high tempo of socialist construction in the past year, further fortified the foundation of an independent national economy and increased the political and military strength of our socialist fatherland by making a continuous, onward march, adhering to an independent position and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

All this is a fruit of the wise leadership of the Central Committee of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, who grappled, in good time, with mature demands arising in the course of development of our society, and of the great, creative power of our people who, solidly rallied around the Party, are making continued innovation and uninterrupted advance.

United around the Party and the leader with one mind and one will and with soaring spirits, today our people are energetically pressing forward toward the high eminence of socialism.

Referring to the successes of the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the reinvasion scheme of Japanese imperialism, the editorial goes on to say:

Through struggles the South Korean people are being steadily awakened and tempered, and the revolutionary forces are further growing and being strengthened, while the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are being isolated from the people day by day and the colonial fascist rule is in an ever more precarious state.

When the revolutionary forces in North and South Korea unite and all the people of South Korea unite and rise up in a powerful anti-U.S., national salvation resistance struggle, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang will be overthrown, the reinvasion of Japanese imperialism curbed, U.S. imperialism will be expelled from South Korea and the unification of the country will be achieved without fail.

General international situation is turning more and more in favour of the cause of the people's revolution, the editorial points out.

Proceeding from an independent, principled stand, our Party has invariably opposed modern revisionism and dogmatism, upheld the purity of Marxism-Leninism and made positive efforts for the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and international communist movement; it waged an unrelenting struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors—chieftain of world reaction.

Our people are rendering all possible assistance, material and moral, to the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression, regarding this struggle as their own; our people are strengthening militant solidarity with all peoples who are resolutely fighting for liberation and national independence against imperialism and neo-colonialism, and are rendering all support and encouragement to them in their struggle.

Our people will, as ever, fight resolutely against modern revisionism and dogmatism raising high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism; unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the world working class, unite with peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and unite with all the progressive people of the world in the common struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism; and further unremittingly fight for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

In the New Year, our people have weighty tasks before them. We must bring about new revolutionary upsurge in all branches of socialist construction, build our country into a more prosperous and beautiful land, advance the date of unification, holding high the banner of revolution, the banner of struggle, the editorial stresses.

The central task in industry, the editorial writes, is to increase the production capacity of existing equipment to the maximum and normalize production in all domains, while concentrating on the implementation of the major indices of the Seven-Year Plan, such as electricity, fertilizer, coal and iron output.

It is essential for the normalization of production and successful economic construction to enforce the *Daian system* in a thoroughgoing manner and further improve the management of enterprises.

The major task confronting us this year is to unfold energetically the movement for increasing the per hectare grain output by 500 kg and boost the overall agricultural production by translating into reality Comrade Kim Il Sung's Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country.

While decisively enhancing the role of county, regional unit and base in the construction of the socialist countryside along the road indicated by the Theses, and vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, we must carry through the *Chungsan-ri teachings* and give effective guidance by industrial method to agricultural production.

To give ever increasing state and social assistance to the countryside is one of the principal ideas contained in the Theses and the consistent policy of our Party.

For the successful implementation of all these revolutionary tasks, our functionaries must serve the interests of the Party and people with all their energies and greater sincerity, master the revolutionary work methods of the Party and further enhance

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First New Year's Labor Successes Attained in North Korea

Hearthmen of the Kangsun Steel Works who have carried out their first day quota of the New Year at over 150 per cent

The working people of the northern half of Korea are registering great successes in their increased production drive in all fields of socialist construction from the outset of the New Year.

Reports on the first day successes and New Year resolves of working people are streaming into economic ministries and editorial boards of newspapers.

The workers of the Hwanghai Iron Works who jerked up last year the output of pig iron, steel, rolled steel and coke by 10 to 45 per cent as against the previous year ushered in the New Year with a reliable wherewithal for scaling a higher peak. The workers of the steel shop carried out the first day quota of the New Year at 109 per cent.

Meanwhile, the converter workers of the Sungjin Steel Works overfulfilled the first day steel production plan by 27 per cent.

Through the high-pitched labour struggle to supply more chemical fertilizers to the cooperative farmers who are striving to increase this year the per hectare grain output by 500 kg the chemical fertilizer factories registered big successes in their first day production.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory put out 38 per cent more chemical fertilizers than the plan.

Increased production successes are reported also from the chemical fibre bases, including the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill topped the first day production plan for staple fibre by five per cent and artificial silk yarn by two per cent, thus turning out enough chemical fibre to weave over 17,000 metres of fabrics outside the plan.

The coal and ore miners, machine builders of Dukchun, Rakwon, Kiyang and Kyongsung and firemen of the eastern and western coasts also registered signal achievements in their first day drive.

Fresh Successes Won in Mining Industry in North Korea

Last year mining workers in the northern half of Korea made another step forward in pushing the mining industry ahead of other domains.

They had increased the mineral output to 112 per cent as of Dec. 10 last year as against the same period of 1964. Of this the output of ferrous ores grew to 124 per cent and that of non-ferrous to 108 per cent.

The Eunryool, Hasung and other iron ore mines in the western region fulfilled their yearly plan, which was much higher than that of 1964, at 107 per cent on Dec. 10.

The state invested in the mining industry 72 per cent more funds in 1965 than 1964 for the reconstruction of promising mines and expansion of existing mines.

Last year 35 big pits, including the electric car pit of the Sungheung Mine and central shaft pit of the Holdong Mine were newly built.

Meanwhile, dressing plants were constructed in a number of mines. The expansion project of the dressing plants of the Moosan Mine in North Hamgyung Province was carried out successfully.

Ore mines replenished themselves with big-size excavators, compressors, lorries, winches and other mining machines and installations, consolidating their material and technical foundation.

By the end of November last year the mechanization rate in tunnelling and loading had grown three times compared with the same time of 1964 and in ore transportation at cutting faces to 110 per cent.

The miners adopted last year more than 3,000 innovation and rationalization proposals into production through their extensive technical innovation movement.

The tunnelling speed per cutting site was shortened and per-drill ore output increased considerably.

In the ore concentration plants, technical equipment was improved and good results were scored in the total extraction of useful material. The metal content of concentrated magnetite grew 2.3 per cent and the actual extraction rate 1.2 per cent, compared with 1964.

In the mining industry, as in other industrial domains, much attention was directed to developing medium- and small-scale mines.

Last year 29 medium and small ore mines were exploited and started production. The yearly ore output at the medium and small mines throughout the country is 27 per cent of the total mineral output of the pre-liberation year of 1944.

(Continued from page 2)

their political and business level and improve their guiding capacity.

Noting that the present internal and external situations demand we further strengthen our defence potentials and make full preparations to cope with any possible aggression of the enemy, the editorial stresses in conclusion:

Basing ourselves on the Party policy on combining economic construction with the construction of national defence, we must bring the entire people under arms, turn the whole country into an impregnable fortress and strengthen our defence potentials to counterblow every attack of any knavish enemy.

In order that we may fully be able to cope with any great event at any time we must fully make ideological and material preparations, the People's Army and the Garrisons must be built into an invincible force with each member becoming a match for a hundred, the Worker-peasant Red Guards must be all the more strengthened, and the entire people must build socialism faster and better, maintaining a strained and mobilized posture with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other.

We have weighty tasks before us in the New Year and an ever greater victory is in store for us.

1st Stage Project of Pyongyang Thermo-Power Plant Completed

The first stage project of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant has come to a close, creating a capacity of 200,000 kw. The system of generator No. 4 was set in motion on Dec. 29.

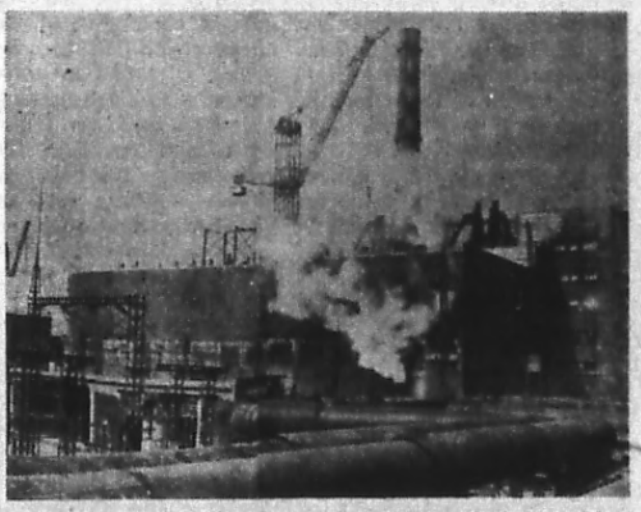
The successful completion of this project marks another step in fortifying the power base of the country and improving the livelihood of the Pyongyang citizens.

Modern industrial quarters have taken shape in the Pyungchun Plain where Premier Kim Il Sung personally designated the building site of the power plant a few years ago.

During the first stage project, the constructors moved 1,330,000 cubic metres of earth, tamped 24,000 cubic metres of concrete and laid hundreds of kilometres of pipes. They also built two chimneys 120 metre high and built water and fuel supply structures, power distribution system and scores of buildings.

The constructors materialized more than 1,000 technical innovation proposals through a mass movement for creating new "Pyongyang speed."

In this course more than 870 constructors have become engineers, technicians, specialists or high-skilled workers.



Grand view of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant with a total generation capacity of 500,000 kw

More Tractors Supplied to Co-operative Farms

The Kiyang Tractor Factory produced last year over 2,000 more tractors than 1964 and sent them to the socialist countryside. Among them are 300 large-sized tractors "Bumper Harvest" (75 h.p.).

The workers of the factory registered this success through the vigorous endeavours to fulfil with credit the important role in the mechanization of rural economy, upholding Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on The Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" made public in 1964.

Last year they installed 217 sets of auxiliary equipment of their own make and introduced some 2,700 technical innovation proposals into production, thus reinforcing the material and technical foundation of the factory. They doubled tractor assembling efficiency by replenishing the assembly line.

More Chullima Work Teams Emerge

Sending out 1965 the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea decided to award the Title of Chullima Factory to one factory, the Title of Twice Chullima Work Team to two Chullima work teams and the Title of Chullima Work Team to 277 work teams which distinguished themselves in carrying out last year's national economy plan and educating the working people in the spirit of the revolutionary tradition of the Korean Workers' Party and socialist patriotism.

The Title of Chullima Factory was awarded to the Kiljoo Clothing Factory run by family members of People's Army servicemen.

Korean Automation Assoc. Admitted to Int'l FAC

The Korean Automation Association was admitted to the International Federation for Automatic Control, a KCNA report said on Dec. 29.

The secretariat of the latter notified the former of the decision of its recent Executive Committee Meeting to admit the Korean Automation Association (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

Korean-Polish Trade Accord Signed

A 1966-1967 trade agreement and a protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1966 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic were signed on Dec. 27, 1965, according to a KCNA report dated on Dec. 29.

Indictment of U.S. Atrocities in South Korea

PYONGYANG, Dec. 27, last year (KCNA)—The Korean Democratic Lawyers Association, together with the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the General Federation of Literay and Art Unions of Korea, the Korean Journalists Union, the Korean Democratic Scientists Association, the Korean Students Committee and the Korean Red Cross Society, made an investigation of the criminal atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army in South Korea from May of 1964 up to date and jointly indicted today these atrocities before the people of the world.

The indictment enumerates some 100 typical cases of U.S. atrocity out of those only reported by the South Korean press and news agencies. These cases show the true color of beast-like Yankee soldiers who have sunk down into *fin de siecle* immorality and depravity, seek pleasure in bloodshed, violation of women and robbery and are imbued with the idea of conquering, plundering and hating other nations.

Making a classification of the U.S. atrocities, the indictment brings to light what has motivated the U.S. imperialists to perpetrate them.

The real purpose of the hair-raising U.S. atrocities in South Korea is to strike terror into the minds of the South Korean people and stamp out their anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' outrages in South Korea show that they are descendants of the brutal barbarians who slaughtered American Indians taking them as a hunting game, and are blood-suckers, human butchers and the heinous enemy of mankind.

The Yankee beasts' crimes are an intolerable challenge to the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

At the same time, they are grave criminal acts of grossly violating the basic human rights, trampling underfoot the human dignity and ignoring all the principles of the international law.

The daily worsening outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in South Korea eloquently show that they are the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

The U.S. Government and the U.S. army authorities in South Korea are not only shamelessly defending the brutal atrocities of all kinds defying human imagination under the pretexts of "accident" and "accidental blunder," but also branding the South Korean victims as "thieves," reversing black and white.

Such brigandish "logic" of the U.S. imperialists only tears the lid off their brutal nature dyed with misanthropy.

The past 20-year history of the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and of their colonial predatory and military base policies is filled with records of hair-raising crimes against the Korean people.

We appeal to the world's honest-minded and progressive peoples and the lawyers, the firm defenders of human dignity, rights and interests, to pass a fair and stern judgement on the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who have committed bestial criminal acts.

The indictment condemned the U.S. imperialists' colonial predatory policy which has ruined the national industry and rural economy of South Korea and turned it into a hellish land. It also flayed the U.S. imperialists who, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, are reinforcing the military strength in a big way, turning South Korea into an atomic and nuclear rocket base and ceaselessly kicking up war racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The indictment continued:

By binding together the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppet clique on the strength of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the U.S. imperialists have legalized the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists revived under their wing and entered the stage of framing up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" on a full-fledged scale, thus placing South Korea under the dual domination and subjugation by U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are the very ones who impose all the sufferings and misfortunes upon the South Korean people, the obstinate obstructer of the unification of Korea desired by the 30 million Korean people, and the source of menace to peace in the Far East and the world.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must quit South Korea at once.

There is no ground or reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in South Korea any longer.

Korea belongs to the Korean people.

We are convinced that all the peoples, public organizations, parliaments and governments of the world and the international organizations which defend the sacred human rights and value peace, freedom and national independence will resolutely denounce the bestial criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in South Korea and strongly demand its withdrawal from South Korea.

Review of Political Situation in S. Korea in 1965

The political situation of South Korea in 1965 is characterized by the all-out anti-revolutionary offensive of the panic-stricken U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and by the further enhancement of the political awareness of the popular masses, strengthening of their revolutionary advance and the speedy growth of the revolutionary forces in the teeth of unheard-of fascist suppression.

From the onset of the year, the U.S. imperialists were working overtime to gang up the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppets, form an "anti-communist military alliance" with them as the backbone, bridge over the crisis of their colonial rule in South Korea, South Vietnam and in other parts of Asia and to prop up their aggressive system in this area.

On the U.S. instructions, the "ROK-Japan Basic Relations Treaty" was initialled in mid-February and the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and "Agreements" were "formerly signed" in June. In August, they were rammed through the puppet National Assembly of South Korea.

On Dec. 18, the "ratification instruments" were exchanged, and with this, the 14-year-long "South Korea-Japan Talks" were brought to an end and a semblance of legality was put on the compact between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The U.S. imperialists were also persistently pushing ahead with the plan to form an "anti-communist alliance" in Asia. In this effort, they were motivated by the intention to make their Asian puppets send more troops to South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique sent 20,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam at the biddings of U.S. imperialism, and, as a reward, they were assured of certain "special favour" by the United States such as the indefinite stationing of the U.S. army in South Korea.

These criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique were accompanied with the fascist suppression of the people.

Stunned by the June 3 Struggle of the South Korean students in 1964, they put up the "with-the-strong-arm-only policy" from the outset of last year and mercilessly clamped down on the students and people who turned out in demonstrations against the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

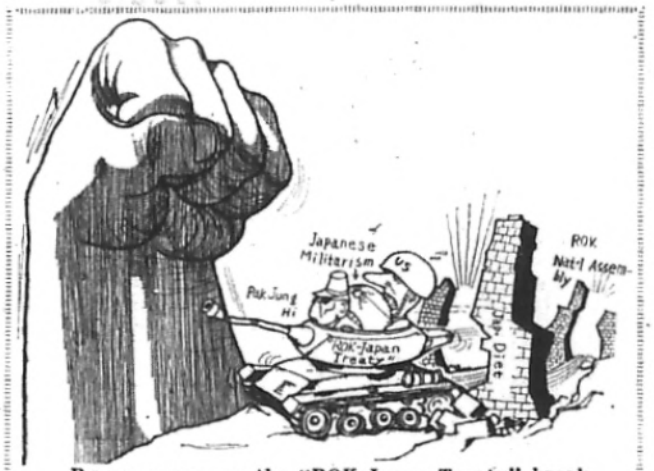
Last year, one of every 18 demonstrators was arrested, whereas the rate was one to 180 in 1964.

The number of patriotic students and people who were imprisoned last year reached more than 15,000.

Particularly after August of 1964, they banned all activities and organizations opposing the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and arrested and punished revolutionary masses en masse, invoking the "garrison law."

They also intensified the suppression of the press. To gag the public, they suspended or closed down over 100 publications.

However, the existing suppressive machinery proved powerless before the surging revolutionary move of the popular masses. Realizing this, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges set out to build a new machinery for the suppression of the people by drastically expanding the puppet police and more actively enlisting the puppet army.



By no means can the "ROK-Japan Treaty" break through the wall of the people……*Che Jun*

At the same time, they tried to dampen the fighting spirit of the people and divert their attention elsewhere by creating a war atmosphere. This was why they had been engrossed in expanding the armaments of the South Korean puppet army since the outset of last year.

In the past one year, the puppet army was supplied with "eight-inch atomic guns," "Honest John" and "Hawk" missiles, "M-48 heavy tanks," supersonic jets and other up-to-date weapons, and war exercises resembling an actual war were being staged ceaselessly.

They caused public unrest by moving military establishments and munitions plants from Seoul and other big cities to local areas.

In the past one year, the counter-revolutionary force concentrated its offensive on holding the upper hand over the revolutionary force through large-scale "anti-communist" and military rackets and all-out fascist terror, while maintaining its foothold with the help of foreign imperialist bayonets and monopoly capital.

Defying such offensive of the reaction, South Korean students and people further expanded the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and rendered it organized character.

This struggle was the main stream of the South Korean people's struggle over the last one year.

The five-month-long anti-"Treaty" struggle involved more than 1,600,000 people of all strata, including over 300,000 students of 53 universities and colleges and 74 high schools.

This struggle developed into a mass movement, assuming anti-U.S. nature gradually. Members of over 20 organizations and unaffiliated citizens joined the struggle on the heels of intellectuals who actively responded to the fight of the students.

Men of education, the press, law and religion and some reservists formed an organization called the "National Council for Defense of the Fatherland."

The struggle of the workers and peasants for existence and democracy against the evermore wanton plunder and military rule of U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, surged to a new high in step with the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The workers of the "Dongshin Chemical Company" in Seoul downed tools in demand of wage increase in April, the workers hired at a U.S. army unit rose up for the freedom of trade union activities in May and 30,000 mining workers fought for the right to existence in June.

The struggle of the workers mounted higher in the recent months. The workers employed at the U.S. army unit in Boopyung area entered a strike for an indefinite period early in October and 20,000 dockers and 100,000 transport workers launched

(**Continued on page 5**)

3 Koreans in Japan Permitted to Visit Homeland

The road of travel to the homeland has opened before three Koreans residing in Japan.

For 20 years since the Liberation of the fatherland, the Korean citizens in Japan have ardently desired to visit the homeland and, particularly since May of 1963, have fought persistently for its realization. The Japanese Government which had stubbornly banned it, issued on Dec. 28 of last year "re-entry permits" of Japan to Li In Soo, (74), and his wife Li Duk Soo, (73), and Li Kwang Hoon, (66), who reside in Tokyo Metropolis.

The "re-entry permit" available for six months obliges its holder to return within 60 days after he leaves Japan.

Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon who had anxiously awaited this day, after making all preparations long ago, left for the fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on Dec. 30. But, Li Duk Soo, wife of the former, was unable to leave with her husband due to illness. She will leave later as soon as she recovers.

In this connection, Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Committee of Applicants for Travel to and from the Fatherland, issued a statement on Dec. 28, declaring that the expected visit of the two compatriots to the homeland is quite natural in view of the humanitarian principles and international practice.

He continued:

The just demand of the Korean citizens in Japan for the freedom of travel to the homeland has been powerfully supported by broad segments of the Japanese people and the world opinion. One thousand sixty-five local assemblies of Japan embracing 85 per cent of the Japanese population, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, adopted resolutions supporting this freedom of travel and various political parties and public organizations and personages of all circles rendered us support and encouragement. And many international organizations, public organizations and prominent personages of different countries strongly demanded its earliest realization.

This time, the Japanese Government admitted the freedom of Koreans to visit the homeland with many conditions and restrictions. This is still much removed from the hope of the Korean citizens in Japan for an overall and more normal realization of their travel to the fatherland and leaves many obstacles in this way.

This is very regrettable. The question of travel of the Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland must be solved totally from the standpoint of respect for humanitarianism and human rights, independent of political issues.

We demand the Japanese Government admit the freedom of all the Korean citizens in Japan to visit the homeland without any condition or restriction.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the Japanese people of all strata and personages of various countries for their warm support to our struggle for this freedom, we expect greater support from them in the future.

He in conclusion expressed the determination to make redoubled effort for the all-round and more normal realization of the travel to the fatherland.

South Korean Papers Against "Treaty"

South Korean papers have taken the field against the "ROK-Japan Treaty" which was formalized by the exchange of the ratification instruments of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists.

Commenting on the "ceremony for the exchange of the ROK-Japan Treaty ratification instruments" held on Dec. 18 last year in Seoul, an editorial of the South Korean daily **Chosun Ilbo** declares that the Japanese militarists must not mistake the "establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan" for "a railway for advancing to South Korea" and that the Pak Jung Hi clique must be ready to "take historic responsibility and meet the judgement of the future generations."

Saying that no one can be indifferent to the sound of the national anthem of Japan ringing out from the hall of the "ceremony for the exchange of ROK-Japan Treaty ratification instruments," the paper notes that the Pak hordes should see that the students and citizens who were imprisoned for opposing the "ROK-Japan Treaty" are indignantly glaring at the "central government building."

It is natural that our people should hate the past of Japan and beware of her future move. The entire people must fully brace themselves up, drawing lessons from the past history, the paper stresses.

An editorial of Taegu **Maiil Shinmoon** entitled "The ceremony for the exchange of the ROK-Japan Treaty ratification instruments held in heavy silence" recalls that the 5,000 million dollars U.S. economic "aid" to South Korea brought nothing but comprador plutocracy. It is only a jargon of pro-Japanese elements to assert as though South Korea can be modernized by a small amount of economic "aid" from Japan, notes the paper.

An editorial of the South Korean local daily **Ryungnam Ilbo** laments over the exchange of the "ratification instruments" at this time when the country's unification, the supreme task of the nation, has not yet been realized.

The paper calls upon the nation to establish the idea of independency with the firm resolve to thwart the reinvasion of Japanese imperialism.

Political Situation in S. Korea

(**Continued from page 4**)

strikes recently.

Along with the workers, peasants have fought against food plunder and land requisition and the urban poor against the forcible removal of their hovels.

The strong aspiration for the country's unification underlies the anti-imperialist patriotic struggle of the youth, students and people.

The acute political crisis and the powerful revolutionary advance of popular masses are shaking the colonial system of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation.

On August 13 when the Pak Jung Hi's "Democratic Republican Party" rammed the "ROK-Japan Treaty" through the puppet National Assembly, the opposition assemblymen proclaimed their "wholesale walkout," thus paralysing the function of the puppet National Assembly.

Antagonism and contradictions between the so-called mainstream and non-mainstream in the "Democratic Republican Party" were becoming further pronounced through a bitter scramble for power and interests. An abortive military coup revealed the acute contradictions within the military upper crust.

Meanwhile, discontent is brewing and morale is sagging among the "Government" employees of the medium and lower brackets. Signs of vacillation and confusion are evident among the puppet policemen.

All this shows that today the political chaos, economic bankruptcy and social disorder are daily aggravating in South Korea and that the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges is facing a graver crisis, the revolutionary forces of South Korea will further develop their revolutionary organizations, overcoming all trials, and rally closer the popular masses under the banner of anti-U.S., national salvation struggle.

2 Koreans in Japan Visit N. Korea For 1st Time, To Meet Kith & Kin

Photo (Above): Li Kwang Hoon meets his younger brother Li Kwang Bok
Photo (Below): Li In Soo hugs his nephew Li Shin Han, Hero of the DPRK.

Two Koreans residing in Japan on Jan. 2 arrived in the port city of Nampo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on board the ship "Songdo" belonging to the East Sea Trading Company— for the first time with the opening of the road of travel between the DPRK and Japan.

They are Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon, of the three who have been issued the "re-entry permits" by the Japanese Government. One of the three, Li In Soo's wife, is ill, but will leave for the homeland as soon as she recovers.

Earlier, on Dec. 30 of last year, a grand meeting was held at the wharf of Yahata Port, Japan to send them off.

Before their departure, Li In Soo and Li Kwang Hoon in an interview with reporters expressed the joy of being the first to visit the homeland.

Li In Soo said:

My heart leaps at the thought that in a few days I shall step on the soil of the homeland which I never forget even in dream, while, I can not repress indignation at those who have been trampling for 20 years upon the rights due Korean citizens to visit their native places in the fatherland.

Only three of the Koreans in Japan have so far been issued the "re-entry permits" by the Japanese Government.

Today, in Japan there are tens of thousands of Koreans who ardently wish to visit the homeland.

I request that the Japanese Government acknowledge the right not only for us but also for all the Korean citizens in Japan who wish to travel to and from the homeland and issue them "re-entry permits."

S. Korean Soldier Comes Over to S. Vietnam Liberation Army

Corporal Pak Sung Hi of the puppet South Korean troops who had been taken to South Vietnam as a bullet shield of the U.S. aggressors left the ranks of the U.S. aggressors and the puppet South Vietnam troops and came over to the Liberation Armed Forces' side, according to a recent report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting a report of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

Keenly realizing the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists, he took this action just before a fierce attack of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces. He was carrying an automatic rifle. The South Korean soldier was welcomed by the Committee of Xuan Oc area, Phu Yen Province, of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation Armed Forces and people there.

New Results Scored in Lit. And Arts During 1965

Last year witnessed creation of revolutionary and great works and a new upsurge in the general development of literature and arts in our country.

Our linterature and arts produced last year a whole host of revolutionary masterpieces portraying heroes of the time who had grown up with the revolution.

The writers and artists largely expanded the themes of revolutionary tradition.

In literature

A great epic canvas on the patriotic war of liberation "A new era dawns" (first part) was one of such works. In this novel war story writer Suk Yoon Ki vividly delineated the spirit of our age—age of revolution and storm—and gave apt answers to our working people's aesthetic demands.

Chun Se Bong's long novel "History of ordeal" (first part) dealing with the bitter history of the Korean people who had traversed a thorny path before the Liberation and the history of fierce class struggle in Korea, Pak Tai Won's "Dawn over the dark land," first volume of serials on the theme of the Kapoh Peasants' War in 1894, Yoon Si Chul's long story "Powerful current" depicting the struggle of our youth for socialist construction and woman writer Li Jung Sook's "In a far away port" were also the literary harvest of last year.

Many full-length novels giving a true portrayal of anti-Japanese partisan fighters in the 1930's already came off the press. Especially successful in the characterization of revolutionary fighters were "Sons and daughters" by Hwang Kun, "Forest stirs" by Kim Byung Hoon, "Dawn over the red world" by Chun Se Bong, "Rugged path" by Kwon Jung Woong and "Men with rifles" by Li Sang Hyun.

In film art

No less success was recorded by our film art in the representation of revolutionary characters.

Among the successful feature films were "On the road of growth" (part one and two) showing how patriotic students of South Korea, awakened with class consciousness, came out to the road of revolutionary struggle, "Thus they fought" (part one and two) depicting the revolutionary spirit displayed by our working class in the grimmest days of the fatherland and in the struggle for a brighter morrow, and "The stroy of a hero" and "A woman fighter." These films greatly inspired our working people to the struggle for socialist construction and country's unification, educating them in the revolutionary spirit.

Among the latest hits was the feature film "The stormy age."

Popular with the theatregoers were dramas which were decorated with stage of the National Art Festival dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

In musical works

Nineteen sixtyfive was also a year of rich harvest in musical works. The long list of over 1,500 new songs, most of them revolutionary ones, included popular songs, choruses and solo pieces, folksongs, instrumental music and film music such as the chorus "The road of glory," opera "The hated demarcation line" and symphony "Mt. Paikdoo."

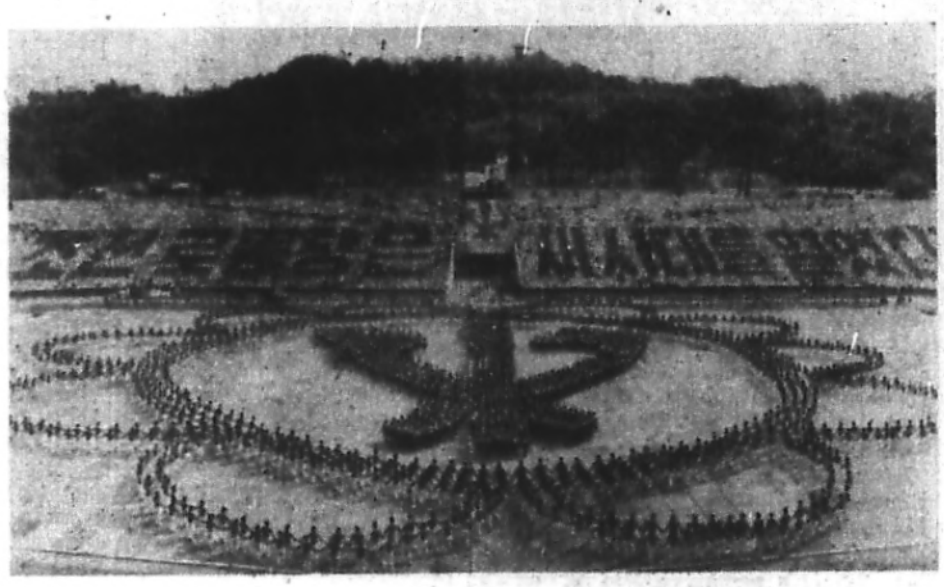
The song "Comrade-in-arms, we will avenge you" powerfully called the South Korean people to the revolutionary struggle. The song "Our happiness knows no bounds" and "It is snowing" already became widely popular.

In fine art

In fine art, marked progress was noted in character creation and color choice.

Some 1,600 works were created, and 850 of them including the oil "Wrath" by Min Byung Je, sculpture "Meeting" by Jo Sook Nyuh, and Korean traditional painting "Furnacemen" by Chung Jong Yun, were proved a success.

These were brilliant fruition of the creative talent of our writers and artists who have devoted all their passion and zeal to implementing Marshal Kim Il Sung's instructions given on Nov. 7, 1964 on literature and arts.



A grand mass gymnastic display "Era of revolution" was staged at the Moranbong Stadium on Oct. 11, 1965, by some 41,000 pupils and students of Pyongyang city, marking the 20th founding anniversary of the glorious Korean Workers' Party.

Photo: "The all-conquerable Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung opened up a new era"

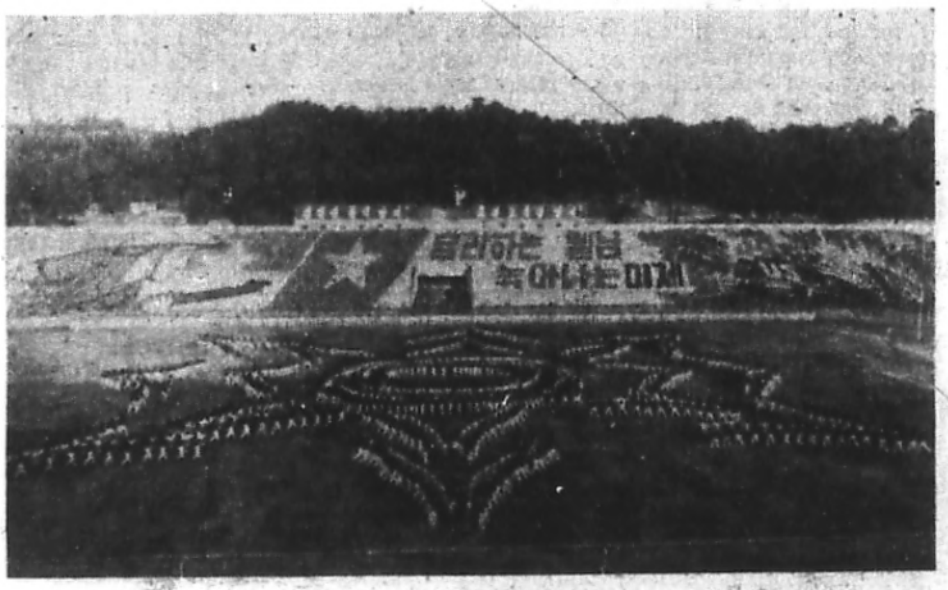


Photo: "Vietnam victorious, U.S. imperialism going down"

A scene of music and dance epic "Glorious is Our Fatherland"

Skiing Season Sets in

The skiing season has set in the snow-covered northern plateau of North Korea.

The curtain raiser of the year's skiing contests was held for five days in December, 1965 at the Samjiyun Skiing Ground in Ryanggang Province. All provincial sports training course teams competed with each other in down-hill running, slalom and other events.

National records were rewritten in four events. Twenty-two skiers broke 1964's records. Thanks to a heavy snowfall and favourable weather condition, the skiing grounds are now crowded with skiers.

North Korean sportsmen enjoying skiing at the Samjiyun Skiing Ground

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